



## Lesson 1

# From Age to Age

**SUBJECT:** Art, History, Social Studies

**SKILLS:** Understanding, investigation, comprehension

**STRATEGIES:** Reading, inquiry, use of Internet, history books or encyclopedias

**DURATION:** 60-90 minutes

**CLASS SIZE:** Any, groups of 3-4

**GRADE LEVELS:** 5-8

### Vocabulary:

**Chronology:** a scientific organization of incidents of time in order of their occurrence

**Time Line:** a visual representation of the events of a certain era in any area of the world

### OBJECTIVES:

The students should use the handout provided to establish a time line. This will allow them to recognize events that happened in the world and connect those events to conditions of the Americas and Pennsylvania at the same time.

### RESOURCES/MATERIALS:

One strip of heavy paper 12 feet long, 3 feet wide; markers, rulers, tape, smaller sheets of composition paper on which to write.

### PROCEDURE:

- 1) Place the large piece of paper on a row of desks. This will be easier for students to write and design. Using the rulers, measure and mark increments of one foot. There should be lines dividing the paper so that it looks like a table. One foot will equal 1000 years from 6000 B.C. until 0, and 500 years from 0 to 2000 A.D. There should be 10 divisions lengthwise and 3 widthwise.
- 2) On each line lengthwise, write 6000 B.C. ... 2000 A.D. For the columns along the width of the paper, label one "PA/Leetsdale," the second "North and South America," and the third "The World."
- 3) Divide the students into groups of three or four. Have older children look in their history books or on the Internet to locate more events around the world. All students may use the provided chart. For the Leetsdale/PA time line, students should read the Introduction provided with these lessons to pick events and add them to the chart.
- 4) After 30 minutes, have students think of various pictures to represent some of the events on the timeline.
- 5) The students may add these pictures and events to the large piece of paper in their assigned timeframe.

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

In order to understand a people's past, an archaeologist must determine an order of events. This will shape the culture of a society. Through scientific discovery, progress is made, thus as a civilization ages, one would expect them to become more advanced. The students will be able to see the forward movements of some societies and how they affect others after the time line is produced.<sup>1</sup> Have the students use the introduction to pick out important facts from Leetsdale and Pennsylvania history. The students may use the supplied handout to obtain information about events in various parts of the world from 6,000 B.C. to 2,000 A.D. In addition to this, older students may use the Internet and history books to add other events not included on the handout. These affairs may be ones that presently being discussed in class.

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<sup>1</sup>Teacher's Note: Older students may use the history books and encyclopedias to find some chronological events of the Americas and the world. Younger students may use the supplied handout, or if time is limited, older students may use this as well.

## CLOSURE:

Discuss the advances made in parts of the world verses those made in America verses those of Pennsylvania. Ask the students to trace any patterns of progress that are made in one part of the world in relation to another region.

## EXTENSION:

As a homework assignment, have every student bring in a picture from a certain civilization and add it to the time line. The student should be prepared to tell the class where it came from and when the society used it, as well as its purpose in the culture.

Dates	The Leetsdale and Pennsylvania Timeline
6000 B.C.	
5000 B.C.	
4000 B.C.	
3000 B.C.	
2000 B.C.	
1000 B.C.	
0	
500 A.D.	
1000 A.D.	
1500 A.D.	
2000 A.D.	

The North and South America Timeline	The World Timeline
Tools (drills and projectile points) were present; hunters used spear throwers and atlatls as weapons; fishing occurred.	First pottery and cities in Mesopotamia and the eastern Asia.
Forests had a temperate climate; Native American bands were egalitarian. This meant that leadership was earned.	First pottery made in Egypt.
First domestication of animals in Peru (llamas).	First writing in Mesopotamia.
First pyramids in Peru (2800 B.C.)	First arrows in Europe (2600 B.C.); Pyramids of Giza (2500 B.C.)
Steatite or soapstone bowls were fashioned in Pennsylvania and Maryland.	Bronze Age of Europe (1800 B.C.) Iron Age of Europe (1200 B.C.)
Adena community expanded and traded in the Ohio River Valley (800 B.C.)	Alexander the Great of Greece (400 B.C.) conquered Egypt and the Persian civilizations.
The Hopewell People lived in the Ohio River Valley (200 A.D.) The Mayan people had hieroglyphic writing and chocolate.	The Roman Empire expanded and flourished under Julius Caesar (100 A.D.)
The Mississippian culture and Mound Builders lived in North America (870 A.D.)	The Islam religion was founded in Arabia (600 A.D.)
The Aztec civilization prospered. Over 1 million people lived in Mexico (1350 A.D.) Columbus lands in the Americas (1492 A.D.)	The Bubonic Plague swept through Europe (1350 A.D.); European explorers sailed to find trade routes.
Settlement of Jamestown: est. 1607; The French and Indian War: Mid 1700s. The Revolutionary War began: 1776. The Civil War lasted from 1860-1864.	The French and Indian War occurred. 1793-1850: The Napoleonic Wars.
The Y2K bug does not do much damage to computer systems.	Wars divide several nations in Europe (1990-2000).